Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH. AND BEVERLEY TUCKER

MARCH 27, 1855.

Er All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Wash-

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

TO SUBSCIBERS.

In announcing the temporary discontinuance of our Daily paper, we omitted to say that we would send the Tri-weekly Sentinel to all of our Daily subscribers, until advised to the contrary. We will credit them on our books with the excess of subscriptions, and refund to those who have paid in advance, if they prefer it.

SPAIN, CUBA, AND THE UNITED

A few days ago we expressed our distrust of the announcement made in the Washington Union, that the Black Warrior case was set tled. The Washington Union has repeated its affirmation in the premises, and many other journals of both political parties seem to sus tain it. But our opinion, though somewhat modified by new information as to the existing condition of things, is in no wise brought to entertain the idea that the Black Warrior case has been settled, or that any of our just causes of complaint against Spain has been removed.

On this head our belief is, that since Mr. Soule left the Court of Madrid, some vague dim, misty, foggy, and uncertain diplometi language has been used by the Spanish gov ernment, which the Washington Union has misinterpreted and used wrongfully for the purpose of bolstering up and sustaining the sinuous, tortuous, indirect, angular, and worm fence diplomacy which has been practised in conducting our business affairs with Spain- If we remember aright, the Duke of Wellington deceived the Congress of Vienna by telling the truth; perhaps it would be well if more modern diplomacy would follow the example which was set by the conqueror of Waterloo. Spain may have uttered some vague expressions-uttered perhaps, some equivocal language for the pur pose of injuring Mr. Soule and of soothing the just indignation of our people; but we do not believe that any settlement of the Black Warrior case has been effected. But leaving that point out of consideration

we have the recent outrage perpetrated on the American mail steamer El Dorado, an account of which has already been laid before our readers. The El Dorado was not actually damaged, yet the flag she bore was insulted most wantonly, and in a manner which indicated an entire unconcern as to whether she or her passengers were injured or destroyed. There is a rumor that the Executive has ordered a sufficient naval force to proceed to Guba to demand prompt reparation and atonement for the violent course which was pursued toward the El Dorado. Some things have been stated to us, which induces us to hope that the volumes of diplomatic verbosity and years of nothing to expect. State delays, by appealing to a worn-out, diseased, and scrofulous European monarchy to settle questions arising every day within sight of our own coast.

We hope and trust, therefore, that the Ad ministration has given the needful orders to flicted on the El Dorado. We have become wearied and disgusted at seeing it mentioned. time after time, that our ships have been fired into, and that the wrong was excused on the plea of mistake. We have never heard that any foreign vessel was ever fired into by our armed ships. Now, we demand reciprocity in this matter of mistake committed at sea. If our naval officers can discharge their duties without firing into foreign vessels; then for eign officers can perform their duties without endangering our passenger and commercial vessels. If mistakes must be made, let us make them on both sides. Let there be reciprocity. Let some of our naval commanders fire Spanish El Dorado ten miles from the coast of Cuba. Let us see how that medicine will work upon the stomach of the monarchical arrogance of Europe, and on the truckling servility of Federalism in America.

As we said a few days ago, our relations with Cuba have been changed. We cannot regard it any longer merely as a possession of Spain. We must, of necessity, look upon it as an English and French Protectorate, which gives to that dangerous alliance the same power to harm us from Cuba as if the island belonged to it. In our judgment, therefore, the time has come when forbearance ceases to be a virtue; and we trust that the most vigorous measures may be adopted at once. The right is on our side now, and no time can be so propitious as the present for asserting and maintaining our rights, and for taking assurance of fate that Cuba shall not be made a strong-hold from which England and France can menace us. It is time that the public mind was being prepared for war, rather than for peace.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, (says sudden rush of blood to the head, and had to card:

MORE WITHDRAWALS.

State, from which we hear."

Chloroform is becoming a dangerous aid to crime of all sorts. Robberies by its help are among the most successful and difficult of detection. At Dunkirk, lately, a Mr. Field, of New York city, went into a barber's shop and took a seat to get shaved. He remembers nothing further, except that when he came to usness he found that he had been robbed of \$1,200, and that the barber had fled. roform had been used upon him,

Every people and every nation should keep the course of their wise men in view. It is not presumable that any will deny that some men are endowed with more wisdom, and have acquired more knowledge, than others. Every nation has its wise men, its great scholars, its illustrious generals, and its eminent statesmen. Such men are sages. They have signalized themselves by their services in their respective

The statesmen of America have done more than her scholars, or generals even, to make honorable the name of America. Her two most illustrious men, Washington and Jackson, distinguished themselves both in war and politics. Their triumphs as statesmen perhaps exceeded their triumphs as generals.

The race of American statesmen is not vet extinct. We have many bright names to boast of-names that will proudly go down to future

A contest is now going on in this country between two parties-the Democrats and the Know-nothings. It is proper that we should ask ourselves the question-on which side have the statesmen of the country placed them Statesmen are men who have studied poli

tics, who have large acquirements and great experience. They are men whose opinions are entitled to more than ordinary respect. Are here any men recognized as statesmen-American statesmen-who have declared them selves in favor of the Know-nothing movement? If there is one, we do not know him. We are aware that in every State men of smartness, men of local influence and local reputa ion ; ambitious men, who desire to rise higher and still higher, have either joined the Knownothings, or are assiduously and tenderly cultivating them. These latter are mere poliicators and demagogues. They care not one groat for what is sarcastically called the principles of the party. They have but one princi ple, and that is self advancement. If Whigs, most of them, with blind federal malice, and neradicable hatred of Democracy, join the Know-nothings. Those Whigs who keep the eyes that God gave them, open, and who have othing to ask, avoid that secret order, as a pestilence. If Democrats-if trading, mercenary, office-seeking Democrats, they either join the Order, or they declare themselves anphibi ous politicians, who can either live on land or water-who can retain Democratic principles and yet countenance and sustain Know-nothing principles. When they do this they are bidding for office, and it ought to be marked and remem bered that none but candidates for office, andas pirants for office, assume this position. We have but one wish about this class of Dsmocratic demagogues. That is, that they may be uni versally, altogether, and to a man, swept away They deserve nothing from either party. They are trying to cheat both.

But we are rather wandering from our sub ect. Who are the statesmen that have come out openly, honestly, and like men, in favor of Know-nothingism? If there are any, we do not know of them. We do not know of any statesmen in either the Whig or the Demo cratic party who have proclaimed themselves Know-nothings. They are afraid to do so. Government will no longer consent that Cuban | The most corrupt of them know that the seofficials shall insult our honor, and violate our cret order will necessarily be of short duration. rights without being held to an immediate re- They know that there is a political hereafter.

There may be some desperate old mensome benighted, time-worn dotard politicians who know that beyond the next contest they will have no chance for the Presidency, for the Senate or for the House of Representatives, who may join them, who may have joined require prompt atonement for the outrage in them, and so announced themselves. But such men are as effectually dead as if they were in their graves. We believe that, when this Know-nothing pestilence blows over, and Whigs and mercenary Democrats who have joined the Order come to their senses, no Whig even can be elected to office by Whigs, (in the South,) who shall be proved to have joined the Order. In the North they will be worse off for it will be declared against them that they agreed to "ignore the question of slavery." Abolitionists will despise the men who agreed even for a moment to suppress that fanaticism This is Senator Seward's strength. He can show, the worst of all things, a clean Abolition record. He can then show that, except to into an English Prometheus at San Juan, or a get enough Know nothing votes to re-elect him Senator, he never had any intercourse with, or tolerance for, the Order.

We cannot point to a single American states man entitled to that honorable appellation, who professedly belongs to this new, secret, clandestine and beclouded order.

When the American people see that none o the wise, enlightened, and experienced statesmen whose opinions they have been accus tomed to respect and follow, belong to this Order, it is high time that they should abandon and denounce it. An Order, a political order, composed of men, who cannot point to a single eader of acknowledged wisdom, established character, and recognized statesmanship, must necessarily be composed of honest ignoramusses bigotted Whigs, and unprincipled mercenaries and adventurers.

DECLINATION .- The Hon. J. C. Breckinridge declines making a canvass for Congress in the Ashland district, Ky. He says he has been aware for more than a year that it would not be in his power at present to make another canvass, but deemed it decorous to withhold the Baltimore Sun,) while delivering a lecture the announcement until the completion of the in Boston, on Friday evening, was taken with a term for which he was elected. He says in his

"To my political opponents, I desire to press my acknowledgments for the general fair-ness and courtesy of their course in conflicts The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday says:

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> The Kansas Election is fixed for the 30th of March, instead of the date previously mentioned.

ON WHICH SIDE STAND THE STATES- THE DUMB CANDIDATES IN VIRGINIA. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GEORGE | tion to attack those who were in charge of the | The Excitement at Shasta—The City under Marsial Law Individuals think it a great calamity to be dumb. But in these latter times a class of politicians has arisen who think it a great virtue to be dumb. They remember that General Taylor wrote too many letters, and that Mr. Clay made too many speeches. Determined to profit by past Whig disasters, they have resolved, cost what it may to shut their

nouths, tie their tongues, and hold their peace. Such are the Know-nothing nominees for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, in Virginia-candid, outspoken, talkative old Virginia, where public men have been accustomed to meet the voters at the court houses, and at the cross-roads, and express the innocent thoughts of their hearts.

The Know-nothing candidate for Governor, Mr. Flournoy, who is said, by his advocates, to be a pious Presbyterian, and who, consequently, ought to be an open man, has lately written letter accepting the nomination of the New Secret Order, for Governor of the Ancient Commonwealth of Virginia. Among many other things, he says that it is not his purpose to speak in the canvass. He assigns several easons for not doing so. One is, that there is not time enough to canvas the State (!!!) Another is, that his business, as a Lawyer, will not admit of it. He does not seem to appreciate-for he does not allude to-the obligation that all speaking candidates in Virginia acknowledge-the obligation to make known his opinions from the Hustings, to represent his party, and to meet his competitor face to

He refuses to use the tongue that God gave He intends to be as dumb as an ovster and as silent as the grave. He is not afraid to meet Mr. Wise! Of course not! No such consideration operates upon him. His legal business requires his attention. He does not even conscientious as he is represented to be, allude to the fact that the policy and tactics of the "ignor ing" and "stiffing" party to which he belongs require secrecy and silence. Not at all. One reason covers everything-his practice as a

What a strange coincidence! "How are you to-day" Mr. Patton, is also a lawyer. He has been applied to, by many persons (he says so himself) to address the people, but he finds it impossible. His law practice is also so absorbing and so imperative that he cannot neglect it, even to be made Attorney-General. He is not afraid to meet Mr. Wise! By no means!! He is not governed by the clandestine and midnight policy of the Know-nothings. Far from it. His practice-his absorbing-his onerous, his irksome practice! That is the reason Yet he, Mr. John M., or rather "how are you to-day, Mr. Patton," is seeking by means of Know-nothing support to increase his professional drudgery. He wants to add to the grievous burden of his private business the onerous labors of Attorney-General. His mouth, eloquent as it is, is not equal to the capacity of his pocket. He will take office-he will take fees, but he obstinately refuses to open his mouth before the people, for nothing. He is silent. The great oracle is dumb.

We have yet to learn of the Hon. Mr. Beale's surpose in this regard. We have yet to learn that he has either spoken for himself, like Mr. Flournoy, or authorized others to speak for him, like Mr. Patton. But really we incline to the opinion that Mr. Beale, who is said to belong the Bantist Church, cannot contain He is full to the brim of pent up emotions. He must shout or burst. He is a passed by and a persecuted saint. He will be obliged to speak to the people. His wrongs, at the hands of the Democracy, are too grevious to be borne; his gratitude to the Know-nothings for kind and opportune rescue from oblivion, and "cold obstruction," is too intense to be repressed. Besides, he is verging on that period of life when men grow garrulous and cannot be restrained. But he, too, perhaps, may labor under those same shocking disadvantages that so affect his two unfortunate associates on the State ticket. He, like them, may be cursed with a laborious and absorbing legal practice. If so, he will be as mute as a mouse.

Until now, we always thought that candidates for high office were nominated by the people of Virginia, and accepted the candidacy, they were expected and required to make some sacrifices of convenience and profit. But now a fifteen shilling fee is deemed far more desirable than any honor that the people can confer. Know-nothing candidates refuse even to sacrifice such a fee for the high offices that have been tendered them!

If such things shall be tolerated by the people of Virginia, then will they have experienced a most melancholy and disastrous change!

G ENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY-of Silk,
Lisle Thread, white and brown Cotton, fancy and striped ditto; a full and varied assortmen just received at LANE'S Gent's Furnishing Store, Pa. av., near 41 st.
(Int., Star.)

To the Ladies of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria. \$c.

HENRY WEIRMAN'S ladies, misses, and

HENRY WEIRMAN'S ladies, misses, and children's French shoes are sold by the undersigned, on 15th street, just above Corcoran & Riggs's Banking House, in his new building, with the high marble steps, where he will receive ladies' orders, and keep constantly on hand every variety of ladies', misses, and children's French gaiter walking shees, white and black satin gaiters, slippers, &c., made to order by H. Weirman, of Philadelphia of the best French gaiter materials, and in the latest Parisian styles. These gaiters are entirely different from what are generaly known as "slop-shop shoes;" being all custom work, of superior workmanship, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. give perfect satisfaction.

Ladies, who value beauty, comfort, and econ

omy, will consult their interest by giving me a call, and examine for themselves.

C. WEIRMAN,
15th street, just above Corcoran & Riggs's

DLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Just received from a sheriff's sale in Philadelphia, a very large tot of Blank Books, Letter and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber's Pencils, Mathematical Instruments, Black Sand, Buff Envelope Paper, Inkstands, Slates, Copy Books and School Books, all of which we will sell low for cash.

GRAY & BALLANTYNE,

THERN LEAVES, FROM FANNY'S Portfolio, second series.
Life in Abyssinia, by Mansfield Parkyns.
American Fruit Grower's Guide, by F. R.

iott.
Lectures on Pulmonary Consumption, by The ophilus Thompson, M. D., F. R. S.
Alone, by Marion Harland.
Theological Essays, two vols., by Thomas D.

Quincey.
Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering,
J. W. Nystrom, C. E.
Chemistry of Common Life, No. 2, by Johnste
Just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Three Days Later from California.
The Financial Panic Subsided—Resumption of Wells, Fargo & Co.—The House of Page, Bacon & Co. open to special Depositors—Ap-plication of Adams & Co. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws—The House Threatened by a Mob—Contents of a Savings Bank— Shipments of Gold—Excitement at Shasta— Rain at last—The Mines, &c.

The steamer George Law arrived at New cisco to the 1st instant, only three days later. She brought 234 passengers, among them Colonel Fremont, and \$317,800 in gold. The following are the principle consignees:

Messrs. Drexel & Co., \$100,000: Metropoli-

tan Bank, \$70,000; Rich & Brothers, \$25,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$50,000; Adams & Co., \$10,000, with other smaller amounts, reaching in all \$317,800.

The steamship "Golden Gate," Allan Mc-Lane, commander, left San Francisco at 10.30 p. m., on the 1st, and made the run to Panama in 11 days and 4 hours, (running time,) the quickest time ever make by any steamer on the

The outward passengers by the "George Law" were landed at Aspinwall on the morn-ing of the 15th, and left Panama on the "Golden From the San Francisco Herald, March 1st.

The Bank Excitement. The excitement of the past few days seems to have, in some degree, subsided, and as the public became informed of the true position of banking affairs, a disposition is manifest to await the result rather than risk a serious loss by pressing immediate liquidation.

Wells, Fargo & Co. Wells, Fargo & Co.
We take great pleasure in announcing that
Wells, Fargo & Co. resumed business yesterday, and everything connected with their establishment went on as usual. The suit of Washburn and others against Pordee, commenced in the Fourth District Court, in which the injunction was granted, has been discontinued, and an order was entered vacating the appointment of a Receiver. A statement of the affairs of he house shows the assets to be \$743,499, and the liabilities \$354,394. Nearly all their offices in the interior were able to stand the run upon them without being compelled to shut their

The banking house of Messrs. Page, Bacon

The banking house of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., was open yesterday to special depositors, and parties having property placed in the custody of this house for safe-keeping were afforded an opportunity to withdraw the same. The bank will be open again to-day.

Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. promise, in their

new arrangement for resuming their business, to issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at one per cent per month, which certificates are guaranteed by some of our first men to the amount of over a million of dollars. The bond guaranteeing the certificates has been duly executed and acknowledged, and as soon as the amount required by the firm is made up, which will, doubtless, be done shortly, the cer-tificates will be issued and the house placed upon a good basis.

This firm have confessed themselves insolvent, and applied for the benefit of the insolvent act. A stay of all proceedings on the part of the creditors of the firm, and of I. C. Woods. is ordered by Judge Lake, and notice is given that the creditors appear on the 31st of March, to show cause why the prayer of the insolvent to be discharged from his debts should not be

Application of Adams & Co. for the benefit of the Insolvent Law--Statement of their affairs.

A petition in insolvency was filed in the Fourth District Court by Mr. Isaiah C. Woods, of the firm of Adams & Co., praying to make a cession of his estate and that of his copartpership, to his creditors, and to be released from his debts. The petitioner recites that "in consequence of the general panic which took possession of the people throughout the State, the said firm have recently been called upon to and debts which they owe, and not having on hand sufficient money to meet said demands, within the true meaning of the act," &c., &c. In submitting the schedule of his assets, the netitioner savs :

"I entered into the co-partnership of Adams & Co. on the 12th day of May, 1854. I was then perfectly solvent, and possessed property and means over and above all my debts and engagements of the value of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I have individually sustained no losses of any considerable amoun nor has the firm of Adams & Co. since I ent into said co-partnership, except in the of preciation of the market value of the pre-erty owned by me and them. The cause of the failure of said firm is only the fact of being called upon to redeem all its liabilities in cash at once, which, from the nature of the business, and the well recognized implied understanding between depositors and banks, is not ex-

The following is a statement of the affairs of the House, and of Mr. Woods, individually, made up from the schedules on file:

Balance of bank accounts against the York... Liabilities of the country offices, estab-lished at.....

judgments have been confessed

Grand total of liabilities..... \$1,636,717 The following is the account of the assets of the House: Debts due by depositors, who have over-

Notes in suit and over due, say...... Property of the country offices and real Express chattels.....

say

Grand total of assets..... \$1.814.285 The liabilities amount to nearly the same sum as the assets, but from the nature of the latter it is more than probable that no more than fifty per cent. on the whole amount will be realized. It is also estimated that the real estate belonging to the firm is estimated far be-

Country Offices of Adams & Co. A dispatch under date of Nevada, Februs 26, says: By Mr. Dobson news is received from Downieville, Forest City, Minnesota, and Moore's Flat, and, up to the time of his leaving this morning, Adams & Co.'s offices in those places were all open, and had paid all demands, and still have plenty of coin and dust in their

The Tribune learns from a gentleman who arrived in Sacramento from Auburn yesterday. that up to the time of the departure of the stage the entire amount of drafts presented at the branch office of Adams & Co., in that town. and, of course, not paid, was \$60,000

Web Threatened.

Some two hundred and fifty persons assembled in and around Adams & Co.'s establish ment yesterday morning, and at one time i the crowd and persons attached to the office. Several persons in the crowd felt desirous of exciting an outbreak, but the timely interven-tion of the police secured order, and the assemblage quickly dispersed, not, however, without giving ample evidence, by words, of a disposi-

premises. One individual, who seemed deter ined to create a disturbance, was arrested and conveyed to the station house.

It was suggested that the small depositors, who are much distressed, will unite in a petition to the district court, that the twenty-five per cent, which that firm has offered to pay, be paid immediately to its creditors.

Robinson's Savings Bank. After a deal of skirmishing on the part of creditors, the sheriff's officers and constables, an entrance was effected yesterday morning into the banking house of Robinson & Co., the iron doors of which have ever since Friday morning resisted all attempts to enter. There was a rush for the precedence of course, but constable Silverthorn managed to make the first seizure and attach the gold scales, office furniture, &c. There was a fierce trial of and ins—the one to force an entrance, the other to bar the doors and exclude the crowd. The inns succeeded and the search commenced.

Upon opening the vault nothing was discovered except a specie bag, which on examin-ation was found to contain three pounds of - shot, and an indefinite quantity of needles, which severely pricked the party who grabbed it. Robinson & Co. publish a card notifying their creditors to meet them to-day, when a full statement of the affairs of the in-

Wright's Miner's Exchange Bank. Dr. A.S. Wright was arrested yesterday upon warrant issued from the fourth district court, a warrant issued from the fourth district court, but was released from custody upon procuring sufficient bonds. He was arrested at the suit of Isaac Fry, who alleges that he is indebted to him in the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars; and in the affidavit upon which the warrant of arrest was issued says "that he was informed by divers persons, and verily believes, that the said defendant (Weight) is about to leave the Steele of Colifer. Wright) is about to leave the State of California, with intent to defraud his creditors, on the teamer which leaves the port of San Francisco Nicaragua, on Monday the 26th inst., and cess of this court.

It appears that Dr. Wright's family have been greatly annoyed by visits from numerous credi-tors of the bank. Yesterday a police officer was stationed at the door leading to the private apartments of the buildings, with orders to admit no one. He promises to resume in a week

The Failures at Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, Thursday, 1½ p. m.—The principal topic this morning is the caving in of Read & Co., who suspended on Friday last. They have gone into bankruptcy. They show an excess of some \$25,000, but, in the opinion of those who are supposed to know something of the concern, it will come out bad. The card of I. C. Woods has had the effect on some of their creditors to sign off. Much feeling exists in favor of Page, Bacon & Co., and their friends here are offering to cash their certificates at 92½ cents. Quite a shout was sent up on the announcement, this morning, of the resump-tion of Wells, Fargo & Co., of our city. The house here has paid everything presented, and their old as well as new customers are to-day depositing with them. Rhoades, Hastings, and Mills & Co. are taking in considerable dust to-

Specie Drawn.

The Alta California thus estimates the amount of specie drawn from the several banking-houses during the excitement; Page, Bacan & Co., \$800,000; Adams & Co., \$200,000; Lucas, Turner & Co., \$400,000; Wells, Age 200,000 & Co., \$200,000; B. Davidson, \$600,000; Drexel, Sather & Church, \$200,000; Robinson, \$19,000; Wright, \$15,000. Total, \$2,434,000 Latest Accounts.

The San Francisco Journal thus sums up the state of affairs at the departure of the steamer:
Page, Bacon & Co.—the first that closed will open again, provided that an arrangement can be made with creditors for time on certificates of deposit. The people in general have considerable confidence in the ultimate solvency of the house.

Adams & Co. have declared themselves insolvent. They probably will ultimately pay a large dividend, but not cent per cent. Still Adams & Co., from the fact, that its express business is almost identified with the State, must, it would seem, in some shape, continue to exist.

Wells, Fargo & Co., have resumed payment. They are on every hand considered safe.
Dr. Wright's Miners' Savings Bank prom ises fairly. The managers assert that they will either open this week, or make next week a statement and proposal to their creditors that

must be satisfactory.

Robinson & Co.'s affairs are in considerable confusion. We can make no certain statement in regard to them. Lucas, Turner & Co., Palmer, Cook & Co.,

B. Davidson, Drexel, Sather & Church, Tallant & Wilde, and Sanders & Brenham, have firmly stood the "run," and are considered perfectly safe. No private firms have, to our knowledge, yet given way under the pressure.

From the Alta Celiforman, Feb. 28. Gold Shipments.

The amount of treasure going forward to morrow will probably not exceed a quarter of million. Bars have been in brisk request all day at one half per cent., but in consequence of the almost total stoppage of the influx of dust, have been scarce. In fact, there are no purchasers of dust in the interior at present of any account, such of the bankers and dust buyers as have not suspended, being pretty generally drained of coin, and having no disposition to lock up such funds as they may have left in bullion, requiring as it does a delay for the operations of the Mint.

The money drawn from the banks in this citduring the past week shows an aggregate of over \$3,250,000. This sum may exceed, or it may not come up to the truth, but it cannot vary very much from what a transcript of the books would show in any event. How small a portion of this immense amount would have been sufficient to protect Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., on the night on which they closed, had they but taken any steps to properly represent their condition, or rather had they not studi-ously concealed from the other bankers! And how much of the misery which has fallen upon thousands throughout the State—how much of the disarrangement of trade, present and to come, and the evils attendant thereon—is to e attributed to the most singular course of

this house, throughout this entire business.

Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co.'s statements have been pretty thoroughly sifted of late, and it is beginning to be admitted that they do not tally in all parts as closely as they should. This may be the result of the hurry in which they were made up, although some two or three days elapsed after the closing of the house they were made public; but the pretexts of the notes of Page & Bacon, in New York, for \$50,000, at a time when the house of Page, Bacon & Co had there, according to their own statement, \$60,000, is something more than singular.
The last steamer took forward but ab

\$92,000; the shipment of to-morrow will not probably exceed \$250,000. Thus we have \$342,000 against what should have been at least \$2,000,000—a falling off of over \$1,600,000 in two weeks. We must expect extremely short shipments for many weeks to come; so that it may prove that this single move will diminish the supply of gold in Wall street \$10,000,000 in less than four months.

No one can fail to see what would be the

ffect of such a state of affairs on the Atlantic border. Ruin would probably be entailed upon hundreds of thousands of innocent parties, and the whole financial affairs of the community be disarranged. The whole subject has assumed, within the past few days, an unusual and surpassing interest, and the public are anxiously looking for "more light."

The Sagramento Statesman is informed that nity, arising out of the arrest of the persons engaged in the hanging of Williams, at Red Bluffs, and some of whom are now in prison awaiting trial under the indictment for mur-der, found against them by the grand jury. The Shasta Courier publishes an account of the proceedings up to Saturday morning, 17th

inst. It was supposed, then, that the party who had come up from Red Bluffs had returned home, contented to allow the law to take its course. It appears, however, that they expressed a determination to return again some night and rescue the prisoners; in consequence zens of Shasta city, under a requisition to pre-serve the peace of the State. Nearly every man in the place was thus brought into duty, and since that, up to the time our informant left, the prison has been guarded night and day. The force kept on duty has been not less than sixteen men. No further arrests than heretofore reported have been made, and as several others are indicted, it is probable we shall hear of further arrests shortly.

There is considerable excitement at Red

Bluffs, and we learn that the people there are determined, if possible, to prevent further ar-

rests if attempte Miscellancous Matters.

The San Francisco papers speak of large arrivals of merchandise there from the East. The wholesale houses have almost all suspended business. The Price Current has no arge sales to report. There are in fact no sale transactions in any article of merchandise, and all attempts to realize would only result in heavy losses. There is a surplus atock of flour, amounting, it is reported 50,000 barrels above the wants for consump before next harvest. The amount of wheat on hand is reported to be 150,000 sacks, equal to 50,000 barrels of flour, besides what is in the interior; altogether about 230,000 barrels, while the estimated consumption up to next September is 180,000 barrels.

ber is 180,000 barrels.

The people of San Francisco are at a loss what to do with their money, as many do not like to replace it in the hands of bankers, so that hoarding for a time is resorted to.

The long looked for rain has come at last, and the miner and the agriculturist will gain

thousands where they have lost hundreds by the bank failures. It has rained steadily for nearly forty hours, and judging from the ac-counts already received, we are led to believe it has extended throughout the State. Throughout the mining section an immense quantity of dirt has been thrown up, awaiting water to repay the miner for his toil. water to repay the miner for his toil. A gen-tleman estimates that in Eldorado county alone enough dirt has been heaped up to wash out

The news from Kern river is of an exciting character. The accounts from the newly dis covered diggings represent the miners as doing remarkably well, some say averaging \$10 to \$20 per day. The steamers for San Pedrothe nearest point of disembarkation for the mines—go down crowded with passengers.

The Indian troubles in the vicinity appear to

be increasing. Some ten white men and seventy Indians have been killed. The sale of property for delinquent taxes, advertised to take place on Saturday, has been postponed, the condition of money matters rendering such a course a matter of necessit.

An application will be made to the legislat in

authorizing a postponement for thirty days.

The ordinance authorizing the funding of the city debt of San Francisco-\$1,500,000, at 8 per cent. per annum—has passed the commor council, and is now before the legislature.

A bill has been introduced into the legisla ture for a prohibitory liquor law, submitting the matter to the vote of the people at the gen-

The Markets.
San Francisco Market, February 28.—It is no exaggeration of language to say that there has been nothing done to day in the way of selling goods. The heavy rain, which has as kept people within doors, unless brought out by actual necessity; and the collection of bills and preparation of correspondence and remit-ances for to-morrow's mail have absorbed every

one's energies and attention. There has been scarcely any demand fro the country for goods, and the few sales which we note below, it will be noticed, were made yesterday.

Flour-a sale of 500 barrels, Haxall was made yesterday on private terms. Nothing whatever has been done to-day, aside from some trifling jobbing sales. Grai -no sales of any description have been

reported. 150 sacks Barley sold at 2 cents; 150 do. Eastern Oats, at 24 ents; 150 do. Calao do., at 21 cents. Potatoes-180 sacks sold in two lots at 14

Powder-200 kegs Hazard's blasting sold at Woodenware-an invoice (\$3,000) of willow

and wooden ware sold at 15 per cent. advance. From South America. Valparaiso dates of 25th February, and Calao dates of the 26th, bring nothing important. The steamer Mississippi sailed for home on the 9th ultimo, and the frigate St. Lawrence left

for the United States on the 8th, the Independence having arrived to relieve her.

The sloop of war Decatur had sailed for the coast of Eucador. The sloop of war John Adams arrived on the 29th of January from

Markets were dull in Peru; and there is, in fact, nothing of importance from that quarter either commercially or politically. The Bogota Congress met on the 1st of Feb

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